LARGEST
Morning Circulation
West of New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOULANGER ONLY WAITS.

CURIOUS LUMBER BILLS.

GALLAGHER GETS A YEAR.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. LOGAN.

REED WOULD KNOW WHY.

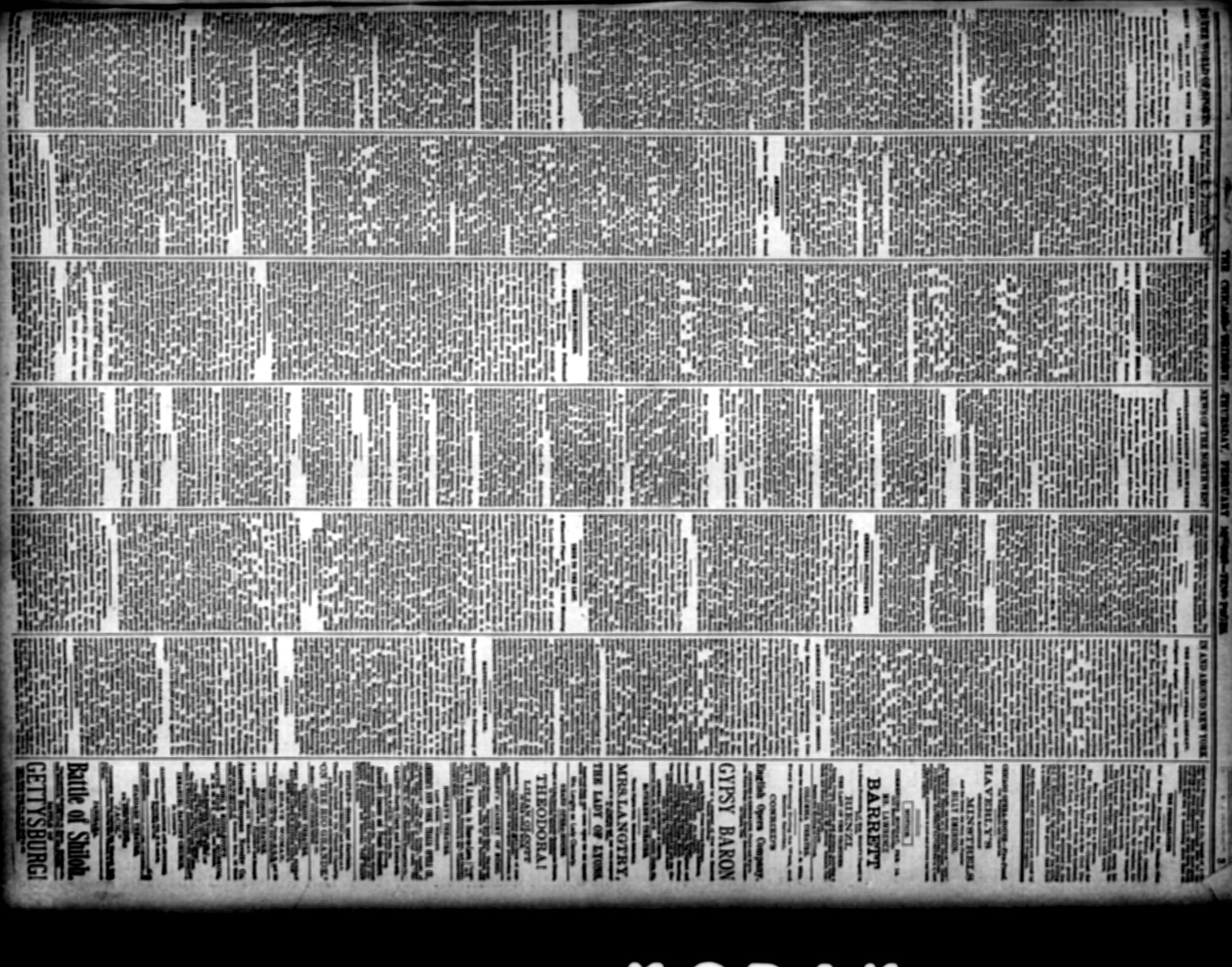
HE HAVE CONSERVATIVE OPINION ON SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Discussing the Seven Professorships Which the Anti-Republican Society in the Democratic Party of Ohio Made the Excuse for Seven More Congressmen—Other Candidates a Worthy Cause Behind This Audacious Representative Gerrymander.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Conversation in the House today dealt for the most part of the Senate Constitutional with more or less of interest. Some of these talked of entering Speaker Crisp tonight to ask him to explain on this subject, for most of the Democratic leaders are eager to the Republican Congressional and will vote for the rules that will be brought in regardless of personal feeling. Some who have returned to the House—and there are many—would ignore the rules of the last Democratic House and vote for the rules of the present Republican House. During this debate the Republicans will not vote. The rules that will be brought in by the Committee on Rules will be the rules of the last Democratic House, with the exception of the Republican rules, which will be brought in by the Committee on Rules.

The Senate will not take the House bill for the reorganization of the Senate, but will proceed with the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the Senate, which will be brought in by the Committee on Rules.

The House will not take the Senate



The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISH.

QUICK SERVICE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1892.

Another episode per buying horses in Europe.

The Knights Templars has passed a bill forbidding duelists.

The Pan American International Medical Congress will be held at Washington next September.

An English syndicate will open up the Rosas at 10,000 acres each in Baltimore Kentucky.

The British Sign Commissioner to Egypt has submitted to the Porte a proposal to reform Egypt.

The commander of the Servian army has resigned because the Skupshtina rejected his Army bill.

The Emperor was yesterday elected member of the British Parliament for St. George's, Hanover Square.

Gathering Blanchard was yesterday elected President of the Western National Bank of the City of New York.

A contract has been issued for the construction of railways in the Congo State and the settlement of that territory.

The Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Pilots' Association was yesterday elected by the West Virginia Log Inspection yesterday, without result.

The Murray bill amending the Excise Commissioners' bill passed the Illinois Senate of the Legislature of that State yesterday.

Easter eggs exploded yesterday before the police headquarters in Lyons and St. Etienne, France. A number of arrests were made.

Charles Lutzenberger has sold to the Grand Trunk (Pacific Railroad Company) for $15,000, Block four on State street, 60 feet south of Twelfth.

A bill was introduced in the Illinois House yesterday to prohibit dealings in futures in stocks, grain, or provisions. A similar measure was introduced in the Senate.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies on the abrogation of the Concordat has affirmed (10 to 5) the principle of the separation of the Church and State.

Charles Elsasser of Minneapolis is mentioned among the candidates for Assistant Postmaster-General. J. B. Hopkins of New York is also spoken of in the same connection.

A Berlin newspaper claims to have an absolute information that Von Boulanger, the French War Minister, is preparing for the barrenness of troops to the eastern frontier.

Despatches addressed to those of the members of the late Senator Logan were delivered by the United States Senate yesterday to Auditor Cullom, Rogers, Edmonds, and others.

The Secretary of the Interior will hear oral arguments March 7 on the refusal of the Sioux of 1868 to turn over to the Sioux City & St. Paul and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Companies 50,207 acres of land in O'Brien County.

Commissioner Brown says it is a matter of fact that the Conference Committee of the Senate and House has failed to agree upon the bill to repeal the Preemption, Timber-Culture, and Timber-Land laws and the consolidation section of the Homestead law.

Graham Bacon, speaking at Edinburg, said that union chief feels the existing restrictions to inflame the glee of campaign orators to enforce measures are necessary, but it was better to have a days of campaign than a glee of indignation and revolve.

A serious strike of silk-dyers has occurred at Paterson, N.J. Another Boston organ, refinery—the Cambridge Iron—was shut up yesterday. The strike of the 2,000 Pennsylvania Silver was entered to practically settled, on what the Telegram-Herald's action in New York.

In the National House of Representatives yesterday eulogistic addresses relative to the death of the late Congressman Price of Wisconsin were delivered by Representatives Clement, Thomas of Wisconsin, Hopkins, Hitt, Cooper, Henderson of Iowa, and Breckinridge of Kentucky.

A bill which was reported to the Illinois Senate yesterday from the Judiciary Committee provides that whenever a Church Judge has been assigned for duty in the Supreme Court duty an additional Judge may be elected in the circuit from which he was assigned, and an additional Judge for each 50,000 inhabitants in such circuit, provided the additional population has property.

The Capital for having been lost and the accident was deadly. Nothing like wood quite. Providence excellent were still. The New York Stock Market was extremely active and very strong.—The Chicago produce markets were very active. Provisions ruled very strong under a heavy demand to fill shorts, and prices were unusually active. The market had the strength of the situation and the strength of the corn among a great sliding out of

hope to bankruptcy. An amusement with Tuesday pork closed 6½, more higher; lard 2 cents higher; meats 5½; much higher; wheat 1½ cents lower; corn and oat ½ cent lower; rain is cool; cloudy, hazy cloudy, and thermometer low.

HOW CUSTOM REVERSE.

The report of the Grand Jurors of Cook County were fairly prominent Tuesday in the members of the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate at Springfield in reference to three important substitutes bills pending before the General Assembly. The reforms in question are (1) the constitutional amendment providing for the consolidation of Chicago and the adjoining towns under one form of government, (2) the bill providing for the appointment of a jury commissioner by the Judges of the county, and (3) the bill for the election of County Commissioners in the spring of each year on a general ticket.

Gen. Ethell, Gen. Stone, and Gen. Smith fully explained the necessity for these measures, and met every objection that has been raised against them. The constitutional amendment, as modified by Gen. Ethell, would, if carried into effect by subsequent legislation, lead to the wiping out of the numerous boards with whom Cook County is cursed. We have, besides the Board of County Commissioners, over 60 school boards, park boards, town-trustee boards, levy boards, library boards, school-trustee boards, etc., etc. These boards vie with each other in piling up expenses. If the amendment proposed is adopted by the people the suburbs of Chicago would be united with the city, that making it the County and City of Chicago, and the whole would be under one Government, with an Executive having duty and appointive power, for the appointment would be so modified as to provide for that. There is hardly a doubt that legislation founded on the amendment would cheapen government and lessen taxation.

Gen. Ethell also made a strong plea in favor of the County government bill. He was able to inform the committees that those who drafted the measure were representatives of leading political and commercial clubs of the city and fairly represented the views of the honest people of Cook County. He demonstrated the propriety of electing the Commissioners in the spring, when other municipal offices are elected, and when contentions in order to please enough men put the best men of both respective parties forward. He also referred to the advantage of electing the Commissioners by the vote of the county at large, thus making investigation of the candidates' records a matter of general importance, and he read the anti-called "Lexow rule" objecting of Mr. Judson, who advocated the gubernatorial system, by pointing out that it is the surveying custom of governments to make commissioners deal with labors a fair representation of every district of the city and county. Success does not interest people? time to do it. He pointed out that under the present law there was nothing to prevent electing the whole ten Commissioners to work Chicago is entitled from any one ward—the First, or Fifth, or Fifteenth, for example. But to produce the correspondent the political parties have guaranteed five seats to the West, three to the South, and two to the North Division. So it would be if the five separate county districts were established. The party conference would nominate two citizens of the northern towns—Hyde Park, Lake, etc.—one from the western towns, and four the northwestern, and one from the northern towns. Party policy would dictate this course, but the voters of the whole county would have a check and a counterbalancing action on matters in what part of the county they reside.

Gen. Ethell made one suggestion in the committee that would better be considered in the bill. That measure ought to have a provision to the effect that the city auditors receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected as the Commissioners from the city, and the five county assessors receiving the highest number of votes as the representatives of the county towns. Such a clause is necessary to prevent collusion and to meet the objections of such "Statesmen," as John Broadhurst, who wants the packed-borough system perpetuated forever, for reasons best known to himself.

Gen. Stone (Democrat) had a comparatively easy duty to perform in advocating the Jury Commissioners bill. He had only to point to the fact that the Cook County Commissioners had resigned indictments on two consecutive days charging the notorious charges which have been preferred and sustained against them in the columns of the Chicago press. Messrs. Barnes and Horton, the former a Democrat, added valuable arguments in favor of the important reforms aimed at. All the facts concerning their necessity are now in possession of the committees. The bills will no doubt be promptly and favorably reported. Col. Lieber's action in that direction is most gratifying. Let us act intensely and also promptly and earnestly accomplishes what we are all to perform that has merit. The Cook County members—with a few honorable exceptions—bring in favor of the measures, they will no doubt be given full legislative effect this session.

AN EQUITY OF SOME KIND.

Mr. Justice McConley's lecture to the Central Music Hall of the city Tuesday night was a strong, convincing argument in favor of home rule for Ireland. The lecturer is a moderate, sensible, and logical man, and could be more flashy and with much appearance force. Defining home rule as meaning the same right of national domestic and self-government for Ireland that the States of the American Union and the provinces of the Canadian Dominion and of Australia enjoy, Mr. McCarthy proved not that there was no reason why Ireland should not be granted the same privileges enjoyed by twenty-three other colonies and provinces of Great Britain. In the British Dominions are there are twenty-three Parliaments. Here would be no danger to a twenty-fourth one. On the contrary, the establishment in Ireland of the twenty-fourth Parliament would have a gentle and happy effect on the as yet hostile Empire to consonant. It would satisfy every reasonable Irishman and it would remove the Imperial Parliament of the necessity for legislating on Irish affairs. For over a two years now, ever since the advent of Mr. Parnell here, the British Legislature has been occupied with Irish affairs. It has done little else than deal with the Irish question. The result has not only not been satisfactory, it has been embarrassing. The present London parliamentary session is now three weeks old, and not a thing has been done but to struggle over the Irish difficulty, and to anything likely to be done session is long to the struggle for home rule is over. Every measure for the benefit of England must be deferred to the convention. The act of Ireland cannot continue much longer, of course. Justice and self-interest will compel the solution of the difficulty through the concession of what Mr. McCarthy and his colleagues demand.

The success was made an effective argument in behalf of the Irish capacity for self-government, incidentally refuting the Home objection concerning religious differences and prejudices. Mr. Parnell conclusively that the Irish Protestant Parliament and the Irish Protestant parliament as a whole were half a century ahead of the English people in advocacy of religious toleration and unsectarian liberty, and that it was on account thereof that the Orange Ring and the Dissenter combined the scheme of corporate bribery which culminated in the legislative union.

For the rest, Mr. McCarthy's eulogy on the energy and persistency of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues and his tribute to Mr. Gladstone's generous magnanimity will find hearty endorsement in Chicago, not only among Irish Americans, but among every class of citizens who have given any thought to the subject of Ireland.

DISCRIMINATE WITH LABOR.

In the midst of the various schemes of anti-immigration and retaliation now under consideration in Congress or committee for the Canadian exclusion upon the fishing vessels have not been enforced sometimes past or subsequently as a provocative measure. The House has its bill, the Senate has its bill, and now comes the Secretary of the Treasury with another bill, which is entitled to receive the sentiment of the administration. They do not differ substantially, but contain of them involves the question of a complete reciprocity. In the course of the subject, accompanying the bill, Mr. Manning judiciously and sentimentally sketches the results of such a policy in the following language:

> Next the most serious consideration, perhaps, is the question of the fisheries. The treaty of 1818 provided that the inhabitants of the United States should have the liberty forever to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle and thence indefinitely northward, with the liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Islands, as above described, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as any of the bays, harbors, or creeks of Labrador shall be settled it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of the United States to dry and cure fish in any such settled bay, harbor, or creek, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.
>
> In the controversy that has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the rights of fishing under the treaty of 1818 the British claim that the right of fishing in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the British coast is limited to the purpose of procuring shelter, wood, and water, and for repairing damages therein, and for no other purpose whatever. The United States claim that the right of fishing in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the British coast is limited to the purpose of procuring shelter, wood, and water, and for repairing damages therein, and for no other purpose whatever. The United States claim that the right of fishing in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the British coast is limited to the purpose of procuring shelter, wood, and water, and for repairing damages therein, and for no other purpose whatever.

In the meeting elections in Canada the Liberals are likely to get control of the Senate, as great is the dissatisfaction with the Tory administration. That party has always favored reciprocity with the United States in some form, while the Tories have always opposed such concessions as far as it could be accomplished by a high tariff, their tariff now being very short. It can vent more than our own. We should offer Canada full reciprocity for all the good will of the act, fresh, sour, farm, workshops, and coasting trade—not open such greatly to her, which are no longer of value to us—and annual taxation of the long line of custom-houses which stretch a hostile barrier from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let the two tariffs be assimilated in rates, and the joint revenues, and divide the money per capita. There would be no difficulty in equalizing the internal revenue of each side. The manufactures would equalize their bill, and agricultural products and grain no damage to their manufacturing interests, for labor is cheaper there than here. To such an agreement England could offer no valid objection. There would be no more barrier against her goods than there is now. If she should favor the objection that it would lead to annexation, that is a matter which must be left to take care of itself. If she could fairly justify, it would only lead to negotiate annexation, and for that reason she would be right not to refuse it. The chances would be taken. But as far as Canada is concerned, such an agreement would double her trade in one years or seven and add 10 per cent to the value of her property. Instead of annexation there would then be free intercourse. Instead of retaliation, there would be harmony. If at some future day there were annexation, at the better for the prosperity of Canada.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The Fortifications bill now pending in Congress, two of which passed the Senate the last, are made in their provisions and appropriations for the latest steps towards an effective system of coast defense as well as of naval strength. The bills which passed the Senate with such unanimity contemplate nearly which 5 will take some time to accomplish, but they are all the more important on that account, and in the interests of economy to time ought to be acted upon by the House at once. Time enough and money enough have been wasted upon the construction of vessels without armor and heavy guns. The bills lastly passed by the "Pass Gentlemen" will lay the foundations for heavy guns and ordnance. The duties for which authorize the Secretary of War to contract for 10,000 tons of steel ingots for heavy ordnance, the successful tenders being required to erect a plant capable of making at the end the Government may require, and also authorizes the erection of a factory at the Watervliet arsenal for the forging of guns and gun-carriages. The remaining sections provide for the construction of fortifications and coast defenses, exclusive of armed, which could be procured from the Watervliet factory. The committee estimated substantially the same provisions, except that the steel is to be supplied to endure many outbursts, armor, and shelling, and the manufacture will be carried on at a factory to be erected in the Washington Navy-Yard. For these various purposes the two bills appropriate an aggregate sum of about $21,000,000.

The results contemplated by these bills, should the expenditures prove successful and work appreciate on men, can only be realized in the future. It may be three and a may be five years before the first gun is turned out, and there is, of course, the possibility that the scheme may fail altogether. Meanwhile the scientific officers by the House conference for the fortifications bill considered her coasts practicable to bridge over the time, so to accomplish the protection of arms and guns which can be quickly produced and will be available until such time as the heavier armaments called for by the Senate bills can be constructed. The House committee is a wise and practical one in this respect to that further provision for the best and most powerful guns, appropriates as which can for the use of merchantmen with different kinds of guns, gun-carriages, machine guns, powder, projectiles, high explosives, torpedoes, and mortars, and an equally ample sum for instruction in the guns and explosives which may prove most successful under existing tests. Under this bill, which the Government is getting ready for the manufacture of heavy ordnance and armament, experiments could be made with the Schenck pneumatic-dynamite gun, with guns to be mounted in certain fortifications, as recommended by Gen. Sheridan, and with those recent guns for projectiles invented by Browne in the Hampton. The attention of experts and boys of ordnance will bring out the best that American skill can produce, and ample provision is made for experimenting with them. In case of failure there is still the opportunity to purchase heavy guns from Krupp, and it will be equally available if the power quality of steel cannot be provided by American manufacturers. What is necessary now is action. Our coasts can never be fully fortified, nor can our ports be defended, unless something is done, and as it now stands time alone is sufficiently measured the practical thing for the two Houses to do is to agree and get the bill in motion, and to do it before the session is apportioned to matters and more trade expenditures. If the pending measures are made before any fortification can be purchased there won't be money enough left to buy a popgun.

A SHAMEFUL OFFER.

Funds to the members and contributors portions of the city such as those of Tuesday are of periodical occurrence. They are to repeated two or three times each year, and the take hopes will be gathered with the city average on account of them until the fund reports and earlier begins, are diverted through the Republican River into the Illinois Valley. The calamity for this diversion has long been apparent, but it requires such occurrences as that of Tuesday to convince the people of Chicago that work for the purpose ought to be commenced promptly and pushed with energy. We have had reports from engineers and Boards of Trade on this subject, but so far we have had no practical work, though many tons of flats-made of bribes have been expended in the so-called investigations. If Mr. Wheeler's Drainage bill, now before the Legislature, is pushed and becomes a law few months for funds for the work will be available to a few months and operations may be commenced. The completion of that engineering feat is the conclusion that the end will be the relief of the sufferers of the repeated salvos of the Illinois Central Commissioners. Mr. Cullom in the letters of Tuesday night places the cost of the complete drainage system at $15,000,000, and intimates that the local towns of the Park Board and Upper Commissioners ought to be divided into the two through the Transfer matter against the idea this section of a cost not exceeding half a million dollars. There should be no fighting pertaining about the improvement. It is time for action. Mr. Wheeler's bill was introduced in the House at Springfield yesterday by Representative Clark. It ought to be taken up for discussion at an early date, and an short bills on the same question ought to be introduced, so they will only be written and confuse the General Assembly and cost a few dollars extra. This is generally the case in reference to the bonds, representative Hunt bill, which contemplates taxing over the city water works to the Drainage Commission and the issue of bonds for the proposed improvements. This would accentuate the calamities of both propositions to a vote of the people. They would both be rejected. Better funds. Taxing over the Chicago Water Works would be defeated by two to one at least. The introduction of the bill will, therefore, do no good. Better work in the Wheeler bill, which provides for drainage alone, and by the methods the plan of special assessment which will insure that benefits shall be in proportion to benefits and improvements, and that the work will begin at once.

The Army and Navy Journal has made an interesting comparison of the military forces of Germany, France, and Russia. Its statistics show the relative strength of the armies, and including the additions proposed to be made by Boulanger on the one hand and the Reichstag bill on the other, is as follows:

	Germany.	France.	Russia.
Infantry battalions	728	522	812
Cavalry squadrons	486	444	610
Field artillery batt.	96	512	1,000
Foot artillery batt.	96	512	1,000
Engineer battalions	24	24	24
Engineer railway batt.	7	7	7
Total	1,437	1,521	2,453
Men in time of peace	401,000	500,000	800,000
Men in time of war	1,200	1,200	2,000
Total number of field batteries	1,000	1,000	1,000
Horses per battery	6	6	6
Total number of guns	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total number of horses	6,000	6,000	6,000
Men per gun	200	200	200
Total number of guns	1,000	1,000	1,000

It is further estimated that in 1893 the German land an army of 570,000 and the French 500,000, and in 1894 the former 607,000 and the French 600,000, showing a gain in favor of France. But at what a cost is shown by the former war budget of 1893 millions and the French budget of 800 millions, and on the top of this the French Chamber day before yesterday voted 175 millions credit for the army and six millions for the navy! With a stationary population, taxed to the verge of bankruptcy, how much longer can France endure the burden? Or, what prospect of success could she have with Germany's increasing population and money capacity?

It will be remembered that Mr. Healy of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution made a most eloquent and touching appeal in behalf of the so-called "Free Grub" at the New York dinner in New England to secure the Government which the South was reserving to assist with that action. Since Mr. Healy's return to Atlanta, however, his utterances have not been nearly those which Boston would care to be communicated with Cyclone. For instance, in a recent speech:

> Mr. Evans then recited specimens of the eloquent, pathetic, and humorous appeals which Mr. Healy had made in behalf of the people of the South, showing how he had pictured the horrors of the war, the poverty and distress which followed it, and the duty of the North to help the South. Then he read extracts from Mr. Healy's speech in Boston, in which he said that the South was prosperous and happy, and that the people there were not asking for help. Mr. Evans said that Mr. Healy had been received with open arms in the North, and had been feasted and petted, and that he had come back and told the people of the South that they were not asking for help, and that they were prosperous and happy. He had done this in order to secure the votes of the Northern people for the Democratic party.

MR. PARNELL'S TACTICS.

HOW THEY ARE VIEWED BY THE QUEEN'S LONDON ADVISERS.

An Anti-Gladstone Is Returned as a Member of Parliament—Gallantry's Reward in the Shape of Promotion—The Plan of Campaign—A Scotch Governing Committee to Direct Secretary Balfour's Election Affairs Taken Up Coldly.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—Mr. Parnell's intervention in the letter to the address of Irish voters which accentuates and emphasizes to what the House of Commons itself thought was Parnell becoming a dreary farce. His appointment has no chance of being carried, but the Times was right to hint what Mr. Parnell would not attack the plan of campaign. He has, in fact, dressed it with fresh pomp, and he has left himself ample room for retreat, if necessary, to a position of perfect condemnation. Nothing in this speech will prevent the ultimate compromise that he never rejected the plan of campaign, but he takes the ground which he is more inclined than the action of the Government on the main subject, both understand to bring the landlords to reason, and both aimed at reducing of rents that were too high and at stopping evictions where they were unreasonable. Mr. Parnell knows Mr. Chinn has committed bother than Mr. Michael Davitt-Beach, which is a matter of opinion. What is not a matter of opinion but a matter of fact is perhaps more important. Mr. Parnell's disapproval of the plan of campaign interference is in degree with the harmony between himself and its authors and agents, and the longer has a stronger hold than ever on Ireland. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon agree in maintaining the constitutional, whatever may be their respective views about the means. Mr. Parnell, moreover, has kept himself closely in touch with his Liberal allies in England. Mr. Dillon's tactics at one moment put their alliance in peril, and Mr. Parnell's speech has brought out again the concurrence of their understanding for all practical purposes. The Liberal chiefs to the last night, the Liberal organ support him this morning, and the Liberal leaders, or some of them, will defend him in the debate and vote for the amendment on division. Mr. Parnell's party unites various elements of hostility, practically speaking but this and gets no credit and but small vote for that. Mr. Parnell was more cautious than usual, and has effected for his own purposes.

A Remarkable Fact.

It will be a remarkable result that will be given this day in New York by Mr. Lucas Wilson. "Reader" will be the gist and the sum of the whole matter, this Lucas, Catholic, and that Irish-Irish. Mr. Lucas, Catholic, and that Irish-Irish. Mr. Lucas, Catholic, and that Irish-Irish.

The Parnell Fighter.

A man known for public to Parnell says a letter to the New York Tribune that Mr. Lucas who financially has written to a friend to him who has taken service has hired him, and it will not work out the same service to that other place, the same to speak. A Western Union has been a great public. The depression of the market in Wheat, and other agricultural products, has been a great public. The depression of the market in Wheat, and other agricultural products, has been a great public. The depression of the market in Wheat, and other agricultural products,

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

AMONG THE RAILROADS

TODAY.
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DEAFNESS

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NOTICE.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

MARRIED LADIES.

MARRIED LADIES.

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PARTNERS WANTED.

MEDICAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEGAL.

FINANCIAL.

PERSONAL.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEARING APPAREL.

DENTISTS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES.

TYPEWRITERS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

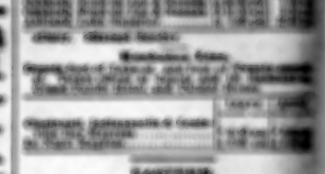
STORAGE.

FINANCIAL.

EXECUTORS.

MONEY WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.



WESTERN.

EASTERN.